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The subject of Entries in Shop Books is treated in the chapter on "Declarations," but the author recognizes the close relation which the rules governing their admission bear to the *Res Gestæ* Rule, and defends the American cases, which have produced the modern extension of the rule admitting such entries, by analogy to *Res Gestæ*.

The most interesting chapter, however, is the one devoted to the consideration of the *Res Gestæ* Rule. The leading cases on this subject are carefully analyzed and assimilated, and the resulting principles are stated in a manner which proves a thorough grasp of the subject. The treatment includes, in addition to subjects strictly classed as *Res Gestæ*, Declarations Showing State of Mind or Body, and Declarations of a Grantor who has Sold in Fraud of Creditors, as well as a sound discussion of the rule as to the admissibility of exclamations of by-standers when offered as part of the *Res Gestæ*. As a whole the work is satisfactory, and cannot fail to be of service to both lawyer and student, and, moreover, it has kept well within its limits—a rare virtue in the modern law book.

W. N. L. W.

A HANDBOOK OF THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA OF 1897. Edited by LINCOLN L. EYRE, LL.B., of the Philadelphia Bar. J. L. H. Bayne. 1897.

This book is of especial interest and value to Pennsylvania lawyers, being a compendium of the recent Acts of the General Assembly of that State. It is divided into two parts.

Part I. contains acts of general application and importance, and Part II., acts of restricted application, or secondary importance. Each act is accompanied by its legislative number, and also the date upon which it was signed by the Governor. There is also a complete index of all laws contained in the book, by reference to their legislative numbers, thus enabling the reader to find them also in the Pamphlet Laws.

The book should be of great value to the active practitioner.

H. W. M.

FAMOUS LEGAL ARGUMENTS. By MOSES FIELD. Rochester, N. Y.: E. J. Bosworth & Co. 1897.

Mr. Field has collected in this volume a number of speeches of those lawyers whose learning, legal reasoning, and eloquence have made them famous in the history of the law. Although most of the speeches are accessible, if the reports of the cases, or the special volumes in which accounts of all famous cases have been published, are consulted, yet this book is very convenient to have at hand, to read at leisure, and to compare the various methods of style and argument employed. Moreover, since few of the speeches are of a technical nature, or deal with abstruse questions of law, the book will be of interest to those laymen "who delight to peruse legal

literature." Among the most famous arguments presented are those of Daniel Webster, in the trial of Francis Knapp (a portion of which speech is familiar to all school boys of elocutionary aspirations); of John Philpot Curran, in the case of *Rex v. Drennan*, and of William A. Beach, in the well-known case of *Tilton v. Beecher*. A. E. W.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF EQUITY PLEADING. By BENJAMIN J. SHIPMAN. Hornbook Series. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company.

This work is a very complete and logical analysis of one of the most important branches of the law, clear and concise to a high degree, like all the other books of this series. The sequence of topics could not be improved upon. Nearly two hundred pages, treating of "Bills in Equity," cover that comprehensive subject exhaustively, yet without once allowing the reader to lose his bearings among the multitudinous divisions and subdivisions. The chapter on "Proceedings in an Equitable Suit," intended chiefly for the student, "to state and explain what may or must generally occur in the conduct of an equitable suit from its commencement to and including the rendition and enforcement of the decree," is an excellent preface to the study of the Pleadings in detail.

To say that the book is essentially a reproduction of Story's masterly treatise on the same subject (which the author in his preface acknowledges to be the chief source of his material) will in no wise lessen its value. Its presentation of the law, as it now exists, and its original division of the subject and method of treatment, give it a value all its own. M. H.